

of the river Derwent in Tasmania, about thirteen miles below the head of the tideway.

As this fish had arrived at comparative maturity, there was not the same difficulty in determining its species as was experienced in the case of the Salmonoids which have frequently been caught during the last five years in the lower waters of the Derwent; and the Tasmanian Salmon Commissioners, after careful investigation, had no hesitation in pronouncing it to be a true salmon.

Well preserved in spirits, this specimen now graces the museum of the Royal Society of Tasmania at Hobart Town, and furnishes incontestable proof of the success of the greatest experiment in acclimatization that the world has yet seen; for it is certain that this fish must have been bred in the colony, the last salmon smolt from an English ovum having left the ponds at the river Plenty on its seaward journey in the month of October 1868.

2. Description of a new Species of Penguin from New Zealand. By Dr. O. FINSCH, C.M.Z.S.

[Received March 7th, 1874.]

EUDYPTULA ALBOSIGNATA, n. sp.

All the upper surface, from the nostrils, along the temporal region and the sides of the neck, to the edge of the humerus, and along the sides of the body to the tibia, dark slate-coloured; the crown and middle of back darker, more slaty blackish; the hind neck and sides of the body brighter, more slaty bluish; all the feathers of the upper surface are slate-blue along the shaft, which is black; the loreal region, sides of head, temporal region, and the upper half of the sides of neck are covered by a broad smoky-grey longitudinal stripe, which changes gradually into the dark colour of the upper parts, and on the lower parts also into the white which covers the whole under surface; upper surface of wing slate-black, but bordered anteriorly and posteriorly broadly with white, leaving thus only a dark median stripe; under surface of wing uniform white; tail-feathers white, with brownish shafts, and covered by a white patch, which is formed by the longest upper tail-coverts. Bill horn-black, the lower mandible reddish transparent; feet reddish brown; nails blackish.

Long. tot.	alæ tot.	cubitus.	manus.	rostri a fronte.	rostri a rictu.	Alt. rostr.	Long. tars.	dig. med.	ung.
c. 15"	5" 2"	1" 7"	2" 5"	1" 1½"	2" 1"	6"	11"	1" 4½"	6" (poll. Angl.).

Two specimens of this species (male and female, which are alike) were forwarded to me through the kindness of Dr. Haast under the name *Eud. minor*. They had been captured near Akaroa on the South Island in September.

This species is easily distinguishable from *Eud. minor*, Gm. (= *E. undina*, Gould), by the broad white edge which borders the wing anteriorly and posteriorly, and by the white patch on the upper

tail-coverts. The bill is stouter and has a much more strongly marked and deeper sulcus. I have examined many specimens of *Eud. minor* and the so-called *Eud. undina*, but I never observed the peculiarities above mentioned, which, in my opinion, are of specific value.

3. On the Breeding of the Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) in North-western India. By W. H. UNWIN, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps.*

[Received March 16, 1874.]

On the 13th of May, 1871, three Goorkhas, soldiers of the regiment to which I belong, brought me a large dark-coloured Eagle, which they told me they had shot near its nest on one of the higher mountain-ranges near the cantonment of Abbottabad, in the Hazára district of the Punjáb. They produced at the same time a young bird, also evidently an Eagle, which they stated they had taken out of the nest after shooting the old one. I at first sight supposed the latter to be a large *A. imperialis* in its dark or mature stage of plumage; but a close examination and comparison with the scientific description induced me to alter this opinion, and to believe that the Eagle before me was no less than a specimen, and a very fine one, of *A. chrysaetos*. I was further confirmed in this belief by correspondence with better ornithologists than myself, and also by data which I obtained while watching the gradual growth of the young bird, and which, at the risk of being tedious, I have given as fully as possible below. These data, though very roughly put together, are, in my opinion, of some value, as they serve to prove most indubitably that the Golden Eagle does (occasionally, at least) not only visit but actually breed within the geographical limits of India.

Before entering on a description of the young Eagle and his gradual development in growth and plumage, I think it well to give a short description of its parent, the situation and structure of her nest, and the general features of the country in which it was found. The Hazára district lies at the north-eastern corner of the Punjáb, contiguous to and on the left bank of the Indus, and adjacent to the high mountains which separate the Káshmir valley and its dependencies from the plains. It consists of a number of valleys of different elevations, sloping up gradually from the plains and surrounded by ranges of hills and upland plateaux, which are drained by streams and small rivers falling into the Indus. These lower ranges of hills are of various elevations, from 2000 to 6000 feet; and they and their interlying valleys are overlooked in the upper part of the district by mountains ranging from 7000 to 15,000 and 16,000 feet in height. These different elevations give great variety of situation and climate; and the district thus becomes a sort of debatable land on which the birds of hill and plain both meet, while the hilly and wooded nature of the country and its near proximity to Káshmir

* Communicated by Mr. R. B. Sharpe, F.Z.S.